THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special dispatches from the seal of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading cap-Wale. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used, in an imperfect form, by The New York Herald, World, Times, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York

FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

HEAVY ENGAGEMENT AT THE FORTS ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE-THE FRENCH ROUTED-MANY GUNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, at Berlin, telegraphs this day the following official account of operations before the Southera forts of Paris: "There was an important victorious engagement on Monday at Forts Villejuif and Montrouge. The French corps of Vinoy was defeated and compelled to retreat in disorder. Seven guns and several thousand prisoners are captured."

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS-CAPTURE OF A REDOUBT-A DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. The city of Paris is entirely shut in, and all avenues of communication are cut off except by way of Berlin. An official dispatch received there from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns has been captured by the German troops.

Another dispatch, from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says:

'The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prusso-Bavarian Corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under the command of Gen. Vinoy, on the hights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements. The weather is superb."

REPORTS FROM MUNICH-FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870 The Bavarian Minister of War has received a dispatch from Lagny, dated Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Paris, in which the Bayarians were engaged:

Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villejuif and Montrouge. The French forces consisted of three divisions, commanded by Gen. Vinoy, and were supported by a strong redoubt. They were defeated, nevereheless.

The Bavarians took seven canon, and over a thousand prisoners. The French were d.iven back into their intrenchments.

PROGRESS OF FAVRE'S PEACE MISSION. MIS CORDIAL RECEPTION AT THE KING'S HEAD-QUARTERS - DISCUSSION CONCERNING THE MEETING OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. A dispatch received here from Bismarck yesterday says that Jules Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters, in Rothschild's chateau at Ferrieres. The preliminary discussions concerning the time and mode of convoking the Constituent Assembly, with a view to securing a sufficient guarantee for Provisional Government may yield to Germany's demands, had already taken place.

G. W. S. PRUSSIAN OPINIONS ABOUT FAVRE'S SECOND CIR-CULAR-HIS HAUGHTY TONE LOWERED-THE ADVANTAGES OF HIS INTERVIEW WITH

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Tribune at Berlin telegraphs this day: "The Provincial Correspondenz (the Ministerial organ) says that the second circular of M. Jules Favre shows a marked sobering down. The former haughty tone is measurably lowered. But apart from the legal competency which the Paris Government lacks it must be doubted whether the true state of affairs is sufficiently realized at Paris, and there are conditions which Germany must insist on. M. Favre, in the mean time, having asked of Count Bismarck an interview, the latter has consented. The meeting will at least bave the advantage of making clear to the controlling men in Paris under what conditions and prospects peace can at all be considered."

PRUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE PRUSSIANS CHECKED ON THE ORLEANS RAILROAD-NEMOURS OCCUPIED. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed, and fell back upon Malesherbes and Pithi-

The German forces have occupied Nemours. The department of Haut-Rhin has been completely evacnated by the German troops, and the drawings of the conscription have been resumed. At Mulhausen all is quiet. Should the Prussians return, the population will be prepared to resist.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

ACTIAITY OF THE DEFENDERS OF PARIS-THE DEFENSES GROWING STRONGER DAILY-THE IRON-CLADS AT WORK-REINFORCEMENTS AR-RIVING FROM ALGIERS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. There is marvelous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the Northern approaches to the city, and the defenses on the other side are being strength-

The iron-clad gunboats for the defense of Paris have commenced operations. Gen. Ripley (American), who is now in Paris, has offered his services to the Committee of Defense.

the entrances of the rivers of France. It is reported that a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lille. It is expected that these and the troops now | No

in the Eastern Departments will soon create dissen-

The Government has ordered troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris. Transports landed at Toulon to-day 6,000 Zonaves and 2,000 Chasseurs à-cheval, from Algiers. The Municipal Council of

THE RELEAGUERED CITIES. A PORTION OF THE WORKS AT STRASBOURG CAR-RIED BY STORM-GEN. WERDER THREATENS TO DESTROY THE CITY-ANOTHER ATTACK

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. A dispatch from Mundelsheim states that on Tuesday Lunette No. 53, before the walls of Strasbourg, was taken by the Landwehr, notwithstanding a galling rifle fire.

It is said that Gen. Werder threatens to utterly destroy the City of Strasbourg if it does not sur-

Toul has again been attacked; but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismounted.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY. PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A NEW CONFED-ERATION-OPPOSITION TO THE ANNEXATION OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. A special dispatch from Berlin, dated the 19th, says that the professional politicians have matured their plans in regard to a new German confederation, to be called the "Norddeutschebund." Herr Delbruck is to be the President.

A council has been called at headquarters, and the Bayarian, Baden, and Würtemberg Governments are busily conferring in regard to the political future. Herr Lazcar, a National Liberal Deputy, is going to stump the North Gorman States. It is proposed that Frankfort shall be declared, at the same time, a neutral city, and the capital of the new Con-

Thus it will hold toward the new Confederation the same position that Washington and the District of Columbia do to the United States of America. This is the first direct step toward what has long been the dream of German patriots; not merely a German Union, but a German Union of allied

Johann Jacoby, leader of the Democratic party, has been imprisoned at Konigsberg by order of the military authorities for calling a meeting of partisans who drafted resolutions against the forcible annexation of French territory. The Democrats of Munich have passed similar resolutions.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SSIA MOVING TROOPS INTO POLAND-A NEW MITRAILLEUSE-THE EMPEROR'S INCOME. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Po

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of mitrailleuse, which fires 350 balls per minute. The Paris papers represent that the joint income of

the Emperor and Empress is two hundred millions. The Times and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The Times says Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied

The Constitutionnel of Tours says M. Thiers is perfeetly satisfied with the result of the mission to England, including the authorization of Lord Lyon to act in the intermediary negotiations. M. Thiers now goes to Vienna in order to get the adhesion of Austria also, if possible. The members of the French Government at Tours were yesterday visited by the foreign Embassadors, who have arrived from Paris.

## LOCAL WAR NEWS.

Society of the Sixteenth

Ferman Ladies' Fair Committee \$1,000 each. collected in one day \$5,000 for the Fair.

The French Aid Committee in this city sent

From the German meeting at Newark the following telegram was sent to Berlin:

No foreign interrention! France must bear the consequences! Informity for past outrages! Guarantes for the future! Payment of the
costs of the war! Reameration of Aissee and Lorraine! A united
discussiv! A free State, one law, and mational representation!

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... A railroad accident occurred near Sheboygan

An extensive fire is raging in the Plymouth

a) woods. About 20,000 area have been barned over within the lew days, including several kundred cords of ent wood.

The first serious fire in Madison, Copn., in 25 occurred yesterlay morning. George Mack's house and outbut king, northern part of the town, were destroyed, together with the faruithe last will be \$40,000 or \$43,500.

.The property of the Empire Mining Compan Valley, California, including the mill, housing and pumping prehouses, and 3,000 conts of wood, was burned on Tessiey, mounts to \$150,000, on which there is an insurance of \$40,000. .The schooner Ellen White was burned on Tues

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Salt Lake City Grand Jury has been adjourned The corner stone of the new building for the Otter-

Inversity at Westtville, Chio, will be laid October 5.
.. Work on the San Juan Valley (Cal.) Railroad is using rapidly. The massive bridge over the Statislaus River is .The Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition was for-

mally opened to the public last night. The display of unachinery and all kind of manufactures is very extensive, and the managers find great diffi-culty in supplying room to exhibitors.

supplying room to exhibit the state of California has instituted suits the Pacific Mail steamable Montana and America for nearly half on dollars, for violation of the Passenger act. a minion source, for Houston of the Pascenger act.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday there were 10 deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans. Of this number 7 were natives of taily, 4 of France, i of England, and i of libnois.

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of wooden and cotton machinery arrived at Sait Lake City secteday from the East, being shipped to a settlement south of the city for a cooperative woulen and cection factors.

The trustees of the Ohio Agricultural College have located that institution in Franklin County, the site and farm to be here after selected Franklin County issues \$350,000 in bonds for the benefit of the College.

of the College.

Twenty cars of silver ore from Emma Mine, at Little Cottonwood, will leave full Lake City to-day for Swansea, Wales, its New York. Four cars more from other mines at Cottonwood will care at the same time for San Francisco.

re at the same time for San Pfancisco.

The annual meeting of the various manufacting corporations in Lewiston, Mo., was held yesterday, and officers re chosen for the ensuing year. The attendance of stockholders from atom and other places was larger than want. Few changes were made ton and other places was larger than want. Few changes were made to manufacture and other places was larger than want. Few changes were made to make manufacture of the mills. All the mills there are running as usual The suit of the old stockholders of the Coving-

The Utica Morning Herald of to-day contains a unication from Dr. C. H. P. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observed High Control of the Litchfield Observed High Control of High Control of the Litchfield Observed High Control of the Litchfield High Control of the Litchfield High Control of High Research and Control of the Litchfield High Control of High C

The Tennessee State Commissioners have de-sell by anction, on the 3d of November, next, the State's interest

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

ITALIAN UNITY COMPLETE.

ROME OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN SOLDIERS-THE CITY TAKEN WITHOUT BLOODSHED-JOYFUL DEMONSTRATIONS IN FLORENCE-THE LEFT STILL DISTRUSTFUL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE telegraphs from Florence on the 20th: "The Italian troops are in quiet possession of Rome, after some desultory fighting which was stopped by the Pope. The Italian troops had orders to use as little force as possible in the event of resistance.

"There are joyful demonstrations here. A multitude entered the belfry tower and forced the keeper to ring the great bell.

"The final policy of the Government concerning the Pope is still distrusted by the Left. It is feared that there will be too much yielding to the urgency of the Catholic Powers."

VILLA ALBANI, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. The Italian troops entered Rome through the Porta Pia, firing on the mercenaries as they advanced. At last the Pope ordered the white flag to be hoisted, and hostilities ceased. The national forces then quietly occupied the city

HOW THE NEW CABINET WILL BE CONSTITUTED FROM A PAPAL POINT OF VIEW. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

The Papal organ in this city says the following will be the Cabinet of Italy, under the new régime, according to reports circulating at Rome: Mazzini, President of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Carrola, Minister of the Interior. Cemuschi, Minister of Finance. Fabrizi, Minister of War. Porta, Minister of Public Works. Ferrari, Minister of Education Mancini, Minister of Grace and Justice. Mussi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Garibaldi, Minister of the Marine,

CUBA.

TWO FILIBUSTER SCHOONERS CAPTURED. HAVANA, Sept. 21 .- The schooner Guanahany, from Nassau, with a cargo of arms and munitions of war, was captured at Cayo Romano. The schooner Margaret, from Nassau, in ballast, with five passengers on board, was captured at Cayo Cruz.

A number of prisoners arrived here this morning from Manzanillo. Among them are persons belonging to the families of Figueredo, Varela, Odvardo, Ocha, and Dil-

JAPAN.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER CITY OF YEDDO-NAMES OF THE AMERICAN KILLED AND

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Aug. 20 .- On the 12th of this month another and fearfully fatal accident occurred at Yeddo, by which more than 100 persons lost their lives. The steamer City of Yeddo, which for a year past plied regularly between Yekohama and Yeddo, was just leaving her moorings, in front of the American Consulate, when her boiler exploded with fatal result. Immediately a number of persons ran to the "hatoba' (wharf), among whom was Mr. Chas. O. Shepard, United

lowing particulars of the explosion:

The City of Yeddo was commanded by Capt. Wm. Crowninshield (formerly Capt. Williams's clerk, and a survivor of the fill-fated Oneida), and just as she cust off her hauser from the "hatoba" her boller burst. The water was soon literally covered with the dead, dying, and wounded. Capt. Crowninshield had been thrown into the air, and falling upon the rail slid into the water and swam ashore, being but slightly injured. Mr. Skinner, an engineer, although fearfully sealeded in his arms, face, neek, and breast jumped upon the hot boller, and owing particulars of the explosion :

an engineer, aithough fearfully scalded in his arms, face, neck, and breast, jumped upon the hot boiler, and rescued from death a little child two years of age, the son of Mr. Cornes, a clergyman, and connected with the Japanese College at Yeddo, who, with his wife and a child four years of age, were instantly killed.

The body of the Rev. Mr. Cornes was found entirely stripped of clothing and scalded almost past recognition, lying forward, across the anchor chains. His wife was found with nearly all her limbs broken and skuil crushed, by the side of the paddle-box, and near by her little child. The Rev. Mr. Cornes was a native of Ohio, and his father now resides in Iowa. During the Rebellion Mr. Cornes served as Chaplain of a Tennessee regiment. Mr. Cornes was a native of Washington, Penn. The engineer of the ship was also instantly killed, and all title child about 11 years of age, the daughter of

see regiment. Mr. Cornes was a native of washington, Penn. The engineer of the ship was also instantly killed, and a little child about 11 years of age, the daughter of an English soldier, was shockingly mangled.

The Japanese, of whom there were about 140 on board, were nearly all more or less hurt. Dr. Kidder, Surgeon of United States storeship Idsho, was telegraphed for at Yokohama. He at once came to the scene of the disaster and afforded all the assistance in his power. The wounded Japanese were taken to the botel, and their burns dressed, but, after being removed to their houses, they tore off the wrappings of oil and flour, and substituted paper, and afterward nearly all died of their wounds.

they hope, and afterward nearly all died of their wounds.

Col. shepard held an inquest over the bodies of the dead, and a verdiet was returned that the explosion was caused through the incompetency of the engineer. To this date, lot Japanese have died, and several are yet in a dangerous condition.

The accident caused a great deal of excitement among the Japanese, but the active exertions and sound sense through into effect by Mr. Consul shepard had their legitimate results, and allayed all ill-feeling on the part of the Japanese, though the terrible affair will doubtless prevet their traveling much on small foreign steamers engaged in the coasting trade. Mr. Shepard has used every exertion in behalf of the sufferers, and has won the esteem of all, natives and Buropeans.

At Oaxaca, on the 14th inst., a Japanese steamer also exploded her boiler, killing time Japanese and wounding several more. A severe typhoen swept the coast on the 17th inst., doing considerable damage to native coaft, but no foreign ships have yet been reported injured.

The news of war in Europe has created the utmost excitement among all nationalities, and especially with the North Germans.

.. The Emperor of Brazil is expected at

. Five workmen were killed and six in-on Tuesday by the fall of a building in Glasgow ... The Spanish towns on the Mediterranean coast are suffering from vomito. The disease has not yet appeared at Madrid.

... The Times yesterday ridiculed the protest of Bishop Coxe against the mode of the proposed revision of the Bible, and says his arguments practically oppose any revision whatever.

THE INDIANS.

EXTENSIVE DEPREDATIONS IN ARIZONA—TUCSON IN A STATE OF SIEGE—MANY WHITE PEOPLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20 .- Later advices have been received from Tucson, the capital of Arizona. The place, to all intents, was in a state of siege. No mails were received from California from July 31 to Aug. 26. Ten or twelve whites were killed in the month of August in the vicinity of Tucson, and many Mexicans, mailgust in the vicinity of rucson, and many arexicans, man-riders, soldiers, and teamsters on the border of Sonora were slaughtered. The mails, mail-stations, and wagon-trains were destroyed, and the farmers were abandon-ing their ranches. A war meeting had been held and liberal subscriptions made for the purpose of protection against the savages. Companies of volunteers were or-ganizing to act in conjunction with Lient. Cushing's command (a detachment of the Third Cavalry).

GRAND LODGE OF L. O. OF O. F. BALTIMORE, Sept. 21 .- Among the distin-

tinguished visitors introduced to the Grand Lodge this morning were Past Grand Sire Sanders, Grand Secretary Clark, Past|Grand Masters Stern, Smith, and Froment, and Clark, PastGrand Masters Stern, Smith, and Froment, and Past Grand Sire Van Nart of New-York. The mileage of representatives was fixed at 5 cents, and per diem at 86. Resolutions as to the formation of General Relief Committees in each jurisdiction were referred. A resolution that the term designating rank and title of members be placed before instead of after a name, was voted down. It was determined that no meetings in the name of the Order should be held on the Christiau Sabbath. The proposed amendment to Article 17 of the Constitution concerning the change of name of the Grand Lodge was tabled. The proposed amendment reducing the Grand Encampment representative fax from \$75 to \$50 was lost. The proposed amendment relative to altering the title from Grand Lodge of the United States to Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was indefinitely postponed. The proposed amendment allow-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

scitles the mooted question for all time. The Grand Lodge refused to reduce the price of cards to \$10 per hundred. The amendments to the constitutions of the lows and Ohio Grand Lodges, and the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment, were approved.

Feeling tributes to the memory of deceased members were delivered as follows: By Representative Fox, on Past Grand Representative David Kendall of California. By Representative Hyde, on Past Grand Representative Ryle, or Grand Representative Brown of Tennessee. By Representative Driggs, on Grand Representative Hail, on Grand Representative Brown of Tennessee. By Representative Driggs, on Grand Representative Harris of Connecticut. After some other legislation of minor import, the Grand Lodge went into secret session, and subsequently adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERALSHIP - VICE-ADMIRAL ROWAN-THE ENGLISH MISSION.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Now that it is definitely known that Senator Williams will not return to the Senate it is said the President will tender him the position of Solicitor-General of the United States. This office, with a salary of \$7,000 a year, was created during last session of Congress, but has never been filled.

A very formidable effort is making to have the President revoke the appointment of Vice-Admiral Rowan Numerous charges have been made against him, which tend to show that his promotion was not within the spirit of the law. If the President fails to recognize these charges, they will be made to the Senate with a view to Rowan's rejection. A letter was received here to-day from Judge Orth,

saying that there is no truth in the report that he has been tendered the Euglish mission. A report comes from Georgia that Attorney-General Akerman is in very poor health, and is thinking seriously of resigning his The work of the Freedmen's Bureau in the

South has been closed, excepting such portions of the educational interests as are dependent upon and sup-ported by Educational Associations. All agents and aids of the Bureau have been discharged, excepting those whose duties relate to the payment of bounties.

[GESERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
The President has made the following appointments:
Joseph P. Root of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Leminotentiar to Chile.

Joseph P. Root of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile.

James W. Taylor of Minnesota, to be U. S. Consul at Winnepeg.

John P. Bariwell of Ohio, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of the Missiasippi.

Seldon N. Clarke of Illinois, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

Secretary Belkmap has returned, and was at the Department to-day performing offlicial duties.

The rumor is in circulation here to-night that the Hon. The rumor is in circulation here to-night that the Hon. Ben Wade of Ohio will succeed Mr. Motley as Minister to England; but, as has been the case for some weeks, no information can be obtained from official authority either for denying or affirming any of the reports which obtain circulation relative to this important subject.

THE UNIVERSALIST CENTENARY MEETING-SEC-OND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS-THE CENTENNIAL

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21.-The second day's session of the Universalist Centenary meeting opened with an immense audience. Conference meetings were held in two other churches this morning at 74 o'clock mated that from twelve to fifteen thousand persons were present. The first hour of the morning session was devoted to an amendment and additions to the Constitution and By-Laws. At 104 o'clock the religious services began, the Rev. G. W. Quimby of Maine read a Psalm, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Whittenore of Massachusetts, and the congregation united in singing a hymn. The sermon was then delivered by the Rev. A. A. Miner of Boston. (It is printed on our second page.) The sermon occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and was a most therough exposition of the decirrery and was a most therough exposition of the decirrery of the Universalist Church, and a historical sketch of the prevalence of the Universalist a idea in different churches and ages. It commanded the closest attention of the vast audence until the end.

AFTERNOON SESSION. present. The first hour of the morning session was de-

AFTERNOON SESSION. proved organization of the body. Much attention was bestowed on the Church, as the one body to which all Christian believers should unite, not for their personal benefit, but for Christian work. Bites and forms were dwelt upon as expressions of spiritual life, and a power to deepen the sentiment and feeling from which they spring. Certain forms of ritual were commended. The report closed with an expression of the conviction that the church is growing with all the energy of vigorous and undeveloped youth.

The report on education was made by the Rev. Prof. Leonard of Tuft College. It presented the subject of education under three heads: first, "What we have;" second, "What we have done;" and, third, "What we ought to do."

ought to do."

First: We have Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., the building and grounds of which are worth \$60,000, with a library containing 4,000 volumnes worth \$100,002. 2. We have St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. J., with three departments—Collegiate, Theological, and Llaw, the total assets of which are \$153,150, and a library containing 6,000 volumes, the value of the buildings, chapel, and library is \$280,000. 3. We have Tuft College, Mass, established in 1854, the total assets of which are lished in 1854, the total assets of which are \$900,000; the value of the building and grounds, 210,000, and the library, cabinet, and apparatus, \$20,000. 4. We have smithson College, Logansport, Ind., the total assets of which are \$55,000, and 12 acres of land, worth \$5,000. The main building was put under contract last August, and will be open in the Fall of 1871. 5. We have Buchtil College, Ohio, named in honor of John Buchtil, eaq., by whose liberality it was founded. Its assets are \$85,000. The central College building will be immediately begun. Of Academies there are: First, Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y.; established in 1831; second, Westbrook Seminary, Stevens Plains, Maine, incorporated in 1831; third, Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, Vermont; fourth, Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass.; fifth, Jefferson Liberal Institute, Pofferson, Wis.; and sixth, Green Mountain Central Institute, Barre, Vt., the total valuation of which is \$35,000. Theological Schools, Canton, N. J., and Tuft College, Mass.; Divinity School, College, Hill, Mass. Thus the denomination has five colleges, seven academies, and two theological schools, representing a total valuation of nearly \$2,000,000.

Second:—"What we have done." Nearly all this has been done in 30 years. To have planted and protected these institutions is something done. A new sentiment has been awakened in favor of sound learning and generous culture, and every college and school awakens and rives diffection to benevolence and increases self-sacrificing.

Third:—"What we ought to do." The present institu-

cing. Third:-"What we ought to do." The present institu Taird:— What we ought to do. The present institu-tions should be sustained liberally, and the agencies of good should be multiplied as the growing necessity de-mands. There must be an educated clergy and laity. Let the schools have a distinctive character, and embody and express what is most central and vital in the Uni-cessity religious.

and express what is most central and vital in the Universalist religion.

The report on Sunday-schools was made by G. C. Needham of New York, and was long and able. The first Universalist Sunday-school was organized in Storghton, Mass, in 1819. Forly were formed in 1869, and 350 have been reported as formed this year. The whole number is 500, and the membership 40,000. Twenty-six lady superintendents are mentioned. Massachusetts, New-York, and Ohio, have over 3,000 preachers. The report was crowded with facts, and filled with the most valuable practical suggestions. After the reports, addresses were made by President Fisk, and Prof. Shipman of St. Lawrence University, on education; by the Rev. E. L. Rexford of Ohio, on the state of the church, and by the Rev. Smith Dodge of Connecticut, on Sunday-schools. An appeal was made for the Murray fund, and \$2,500 was raised at once.

A women's centenary meeting was held in the Universalist Church to-day. The church was crowded to repletion, thousands being obliged to go away for want of room. Spirited and eloquent addresses were made by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Phebe Hannaford, Miss Olympia Brown, and Miss Chapin. The woman movement for the Murray fund has been crowned with signal success.

The Rey, Mr. Bolles of Brooklyn preached in the Universal the contraction of the Murray fund has been crowned in the Universal to the Murray fund has been crowned with signal success.

The Rev. Mr. Bolles of Brooklyn preached in the Unitarian Church and the Rev. Dr. Sawyer in the Baptist, both to overcrowded churches. The Council met in the Congregationalist Church for work on the Constitution and By-Laws. The Convention closes to-morrow. The whole bearing and spirit of the meeting evinces great carnestness and preparation for more and better work. CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21.-Prof. William Woodruff Niles of Trinity College, Conn., was to-day consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Hampshire, being the first ever consecrated in this State. The shire, being the first ever consecrated in this State. The bishops and elergymen assembled at a private house near Saint Faul's Church here, at 10 a. m., and after the transaction of the usual business moved to the Church. The Presiding Bishop, B. B. Smith of Kentucky, and James W. Williams, Bishop of Quebec, and James W. Williams, Bishop of Quebec, and clergymen about fifty in number. The usual morning services of the church were read, the music being under the direction of the Rev. James Haughton of Monroe, and consisting of the boy choir of St. Paul's school, roe, and consisting of the boy choir of St. Paul's school, roe, and consisting of the boy choir of St. Paul's school, roe. The Bishop-elect was then presented for consecuration by Bishops Williams of Connecticut and Nealley of Maine. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Gen. Sherman arrived at Portland, Oregon, on y, where he was enthulastically received.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

THE STORY OF EYE-WITNESSES STIRRING NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN AND

BATTLE-THE STRATEGY OF VON MOLTKE-TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING IN THE

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SEDAN, Sept. 4.—After the surprise, on the 29th, of Failly's Corps, which formed MacMahon's left wing (the front being toward Paris), and after the defeat which the French army suffered in consequence thereof on the 30th, the positions of the hostile armics appeared o have undergone a principal change. On the morning of the 29th it had been the French commander who seemed to threaten the offensive. The line Beaumost-Carignan was held, with the front eastward, with Sedan not so much a point d'appui as a mere way-station for the accommodation of Vinoy's corps in their eastward march from Paris to join MacMahon. I say "seemed to threaten the offensive," for the proposed line of march was so chosen that any serious conflict with the German troops might be avoided until the neighborhood of the objective point were reached. This point was the wooded region whose center would be traversed by a straight line connecting Briey and Thion ville. The French army was to march in two columns—the one on the great road Carignan-Montmédy-Marville, the other on the great road Beau. mont-Stenay-Jametz-Vitarville. The Germans were supposed to stand on the general line, Briey-Etain-Varennes-Grandpré, and to occupy no position further north than Buzancy. The proposed line of march would avoid them, and, if it were possible to pass the enemy safely, the movement would be continued by the left on the great road Marville-Longuion-Landres, while the left was to follow the valley of the Loisen to its head at Billy-sous-Mangiennes, then to cross the hills to Vaudoncourt on the Othain, whence it was to divide into smaller columns, and to push due east through the mountainous region separating the Otham Valley from the head-waters of the Mance. If the right wing (Failly) should feel the enemy too strongly, they were to fall back on the main body by Mangiennes-Pillon-Arrancy-Pierrepont, or, later, by Vaudoncourt-Spincourt, Pierrepont. From Landres, the mobile right wing was to make a feint on Briey, and "amuse" the army of Frederick Charles, while the gros were to attempt gain-ing the strong southern hights of the Foret de Ranguevaux from the rear by the defile Fontoy-Neufchet. Those hights once gained, it was presumed a movement on the road from Clouange to the Maison Rouge, two miles north of Metz on the Thionville Railroad, would divert enough of the Prince's army from their positions on the hights of Saulny, to enable the garrison of Metz to make a successful sortie by Plappeville on the Prince's rear, in which case the desired junction of MacMahon with Bazaine would have been effected by the defile of Woippy-

actions of the 22th and 30th are too well known to need redescription here. Their result was that the French front changed from the east to west; the Crown Prince, who had been really at Buzancy-Stenay, he was supposed at Varennes-Grandpré, now stood en Mouzen-Donchery, rapidly throwing his gros around by the line of the Meuse, by Stonne-Rancourt-Remilly, and his extreme right, the Saxon army under Prince George, ame up the Stenay-Mouzon road, against the left flank of the French center, the French left wing (left since the change of front), having been virtually annihilated in the surprise of the merning of the 19th. The French line only for a base of supplies and reënforcements, as its point d'appui; and, strangely enough, the point d'appui was between the forces and the enemy, in front of the forces instead of in rear. The right rested on the slopes north of Floing, extending to nearly three miles north dopes north of Balan, la Moncelle, and Rubecourt, extending to four miles east-by-south east of Sedan. Thus the French line formed an angle of about 120 degrees. with limbs of unequal length, and its apex (Sedan) turned

French commander, feeling against his now right wing the pressure of the Crown Prince's gros, hastened to mass

his own forces toward the north, where at first there had been but a weak position. The German General-in-Chief. however, had correctly foreseen the entire game so far-and even beyond to its very conclusion—and had pre-directed a massing of artillery and the heavy Bavarian infantry fire on the hights opposite Douzy, nearly five niles south-west of Sedan, on the south borders of the Meuse, and an advance, at the same time, from Carignan toward Douzy, by the Saxon army (the Fourth and Twelfth Corps). These had on the 30th advanced from the Mouzon to Carignan, repulsing the French left center to the Meuse four miles south-west of Sedan-for the especial purpose of being in position, on the 31st, to roll up the French left flank on Sedan, while the gres, the Prus sian Third, Eleventh, and Garde Corps, of the Sixth, should turn the French right at Iges. The purpose of Von Moltke was to occupy the enemy so severely on the line Bazeilles Douzy by heavy fire from the hights south of the mouth of the Chiers, that MacMahon should neither be able, on the 31st, to cross the Chiers and Meuse southward, and thus to turn the right flank of the German position, nor, on the 1st, to prevent the Crown Prince's turning the French right flank. If this offensive point about Remilly could be successfully held and maintained in activity for 36 hours from the morning of the 31st, one of two things must in the mean time happen: either the French would have to bring their main body to a counter

attack on this point, and thus weaken the right limb of their angle sufficiently to enable the Prussians to fail in

their rear, and then descend on Sedan from the steep em-

left center, opposite Remilly, the Bavarian heavy infant-

ry would, under the protection of their guns on the

south bank, cross the Meuse below the mouth of the

ences north-west; or, if they gave way at their

Chiers, join the Saxons on the north side of the Meuse, and drive the French gros back on and into Sedan, where they would be under fire from the hights of Wadelinourt, immediately south of the fortress, and commanding the latter. Both these things happened in succession, and thus the German victory became complete and the French posi-tion at Sedan one of inevitable suicide. All day on the 31st the artillery at Remilly thundered away at the French; all day the French artillery and mitrailleusea. from a much longer line and somewhat taller hights, thundered back at the crowded, choked-up Bavarians on the narrow embouchure of the defile; all day the Prussians, who had come back from Lachene and Buzancy. and who had had little part in the affairs of the previous days, marched and fought against the French on the north; and all day the Saxons marched and fought against the French on the west. MacMahon counted be could hold his own on the right, and so the troops he had ordered to the north-east in the morning were ordered back to the south-west rear noon; they were to break the Bavarians at Remilly, to cross the Meuse there, and to fall into the Prussian flank at Wadelincourt. But the Bavarians stood their ground; the Crown Prince threw the French across the hill from Floing west down into the Vale of Givenne; he took the hights of Givenne, and chased the French southward along the ravine to Daigny and la Moucelle. Then, late in the day, MacMahon again drew troops to the north to resist the Prussians, whose

advance he slightly checked, and the fight was stopped by night until the morning.

A Bavarian captain of artillery—a descendant of the knight Ulrich von Hutton, tells the following :

knight Uirieh von Hutton, tells the following:

"At 6 in the morning of Aug. 31, the Bavarians debouched from the ravine at Remilly, to prevent the French left wing, which plyoted on Sedan, from wheeling to the right across the Meuse. The enemy were partially intremeded on the hights of the opposite shore. These hights are separated from those to be occupied by the Bavarians by more than the width of the river; there is here an alluvial plain one and a half miles wide, in midst of which the Chiers joins the Meuse; on its north is a very light slope of almost the same breadth; then follow the hills of Rubecourt. This circumstance explains why the difference between the ranges of the German and French artiflery became here apparent, many of the French missies falling invariably short of German hatteries which covered their opponents well; the distance was the extreme of field range on the extreme southwest, where the alluvial widens, delta-form, between the rivers. The Germans had to encounter the enemy's fire concentrated from their long range line on the samil space

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crossing the Meuse, and to enable his right wing being flanked by the Crown Prince—and his left rolled up by Prince George—was brilliantly achieved. Here anent, as an instance of bravery, it should be mentioned that a Buvarian chasseur of the Tenth Battalion allowed himself to be so entrained with enthusiasm as to dischey the absolute orders of the Commander in chief—not to advance on any part of the Barcarian lines—as to take the railroad bridge across the Meuse with the bayonet, to drive the French out of the viliage of Razelles, and to seize on the eminences on the north by assault. For a pity, this he role battalion could not, against the plan of battle and the positive orders of the chief commander, be sustained, but had to be sacrificed.

"On the morning of the 1st, at 7 o'clock, Stephan's division of the First Bayarian Corps (von der Taun), begas to cross the ponton bridges laid in the night, as well at the railroad bridge, to the north shore of the Meuse. The struggle recommenced at once. Bazelles had, during the night, become a fortress, and was desperately defended by the brave French marines. House by house, street up in street, cellar after cellar, had to be taken firebrands had to be used; and not until the roofs had all fallen, and the walls were all shattered, and nothing was left of the village but blazing ruins, was the certainty gained that even more German death-contempt and solely the conviction that here must be found victory or death, had gained the palm over the braves of France.

"Thus the carnage raged on all points; battalnoss were

their superiors, and these in return gave them the last drops in their canteens.

"There was no rest till the enemy had given way on the center, and the German banner once more waved high above the pinions of the Galile cagle. Thus was the task of these Bavariaus and of the brave Saxons done. The enemy had become glued fast to us, and, by heaven, our steadfastness had blinded him; the Saxons threw one flank, the Crown Prince turned the other, and from the cernation was completed, and German blood had drowned their infanny of the First Empire in the ruin of the Second."

A French citizen of rank and high culture, resident in Sedan, and charged with an office of the State, was my host to-night. This man, who is a scholar, and who wife is a painter of distinction, says: "God has punished never take lastingly from her the leadership of the world; for she is the banner-bearer of His holy religion, of Catholicism." And he believes it! and, what is more, he believes the Samaritan legend, and does likewise. It surely not worldly wisdom which made him be so tender of an officer of the German Feldpost whom I knew-who could not then do him good or harm if he wished, and who, moreover, is to depart on the morrow-as well as to the captain's orderly, who was a combatant, and haply had sent the very shell that let the rain into that Frenchman's roof. Never was a wounded man couched better by a devoted Sister than was this alien enemy by the vanquished indigene, whose neart bleeds at the

me what follows: me what follows:

"On Tuesday those soldiers of MacMabon, which had departed from us days before, in glee and cheer, though sore of foot with the long detour by forced marches which they had made around the Crown Prince's positions, from Weissenburg and Worth, through Bitche and Naney, Commercy, Chalons and Rethel, began to reappear in part, taking positions on the south and west. The Emperor, with his untoid bagange, suite and staff arrived. The sleeg-gims on the walls were trained on points beyond our pickets, south of the river. Toward evening the hated black-white flag was discerned on the horizon, heading columns of the invaders, feeling for the highest grounds, and seemingly unmindful of our weak skirmish fire. All day the camon coups had neared and neared our town, and, though the Emperor's staff proclaimed aloud that all was but a trick to draw the Prussians to destruction, our hearts beat with a doubt, a fearful doubt.

"A night of no sleep, of work, and wonder, and rembling, and fifted hope succeeded. The earth was mined; all horseflesh and all human muscle seemed as more, arranging for the earnest task to come. But yet it was but caution; no one thought to feel the enemy, if we saw him; for the Marshal came, and bantered lightly with the dames, and the terrors vanished, and we breathed again.

"All Wednesday morning the wounded of high rank

bicathed again.

"All Wednesday morning the wounded of high rank were borne into town in alarming numbers. The citizens were—some mixalied, fearful, and quiet; others active in all ways to help the efforts of the authorities. We have now a dezen orthore Prussians here; we take care of them as well as we can. Then we had sixty of our officers, but it was heaven itself to serve them. Nothing was sacred, nothing too costly or too good for them. They served our holy cause! [Mrs. — uttered this latter sentence; and the rapturous light in her eyes as she spoke of her nation's heroes for a moment chased the sadness that had him there like a pail.] MacMahon was coldly tranquil all day, never leaving his quarters in the town, never seeming moved. We knew not what to call his mood—agathy, confidence, or despair.

"In the afternoon, groups of unavaiteded men, fugitive from the field, began to present themselves at the gates. They were not admitted, but they were not sent back to their regiments, for the reason that no one—they least of all—knew where their regiments were; all had become somewhat mingled in the confused countermarches and changes of front and of position in the morning. Munitions were sent out—it was said the last we had; but no one could their when themselves could not fluid their way back we where sents energies themselves could not fluid their way back we where

sengers themselves could not find their way back where they came from; if they did find the spot; it was no longer occupied by the same troops—sometimes by the enemy. What refreshments and victuals could be procured, were sent out; no larder remained intact; they came back untasted. There was no time to eat. The Emperor was not visible, though his larkeys were, doing petty errande hither and thither, and procuring a fine meal for some one.

one. The afternoon there was a momentary lull, and we were told the Prussians had shown a white flag; but instantly the bombshells flew again, and our hearts sank, for the musketry from the north came nearer each quarter-hour. At last with nightfall the fight ceased, and we

stantly the bombshelis flew again, and our hearts sank, for the musketry from the north came nearer each quarter-hour. At last with nightfall the fight ceased, and we heard that the Crown Frince was repulsed. But—we had heard that the Crown Frince was repulsed. But—we had heard that the Crown Frince was repulsed. But—we had heard that the Crown Frince was repulsed. But—we had heard that the Crown Frince was repulsed. But—we had heard that the Crown from the Crown of the Starbed the sleeping beasts and balles; for I believe, of us others, no one slept. In the norming, de bonne keure, the remainder of the andacious infruder was to be annihilated, and our Marshal was to continue his glorious march eastward. The good God had surely not forsaken us, and our strategy would, under His guidance, yet confound the Prussian. MacMahon had him in a trap.

"But at 8 of that hopeful morning, the Marshal, who had now taken the field himself, was brought in from Balau grievously wounded, and incapable of lenger directing the battle. An hour long everybody asked everybody else for the next in command—Gen. Duero. He could not be found, either on the field or in town. These an orderly came from the General, saying that he could not take the command—that Wimpfien was older. Another hour was spent looking for Wimpfien. Meanwhile, the confusion increased on all hands; troops of fugitives from the field came in, the guards at the gates being unable longer to resist the pressure from them. The streets swarmed with those who proclaimed us beaten, and no authority seemed to be there to put a stop upon them. The bolder citizens swarmed forth on the fights, to there hid their valuables and themselves in cellars, apprehending a bombardment. Whe and panie were painted on all faces. Whoever had a heart for her country [Mrs. — again said this] and her country's defenders was on her knees, nursing and consoling the poor broken-lambed fellows who now were thickening fast. Still, the worse cases had to be left without, to be trampled down under h

sion of coups, but a continuous of disordered troops now streamed in at the gates, with and without arms, but all without hope or daring left; it was frightful-France was giving up the ghost! But no—it could not be! all these men yet had breath, and as long as they could lift up their heads, should the usurper enter upon us? "Presently the cause of the camous passing became apparent; they had been trained upon us. Thick and fast flew shell over our heads; some fell in the houses, others in the works. The town began to burn at many places. All about us villages were sending up their columns of incendary flance. Our siege guns were booming dismarity but there stood the remainder of what had been an army of 10,000 men, crowded in the streets of our small town, head by head, without room to drop a pin between, without arms or powder, and without the power to shoot any but themselves there with if they had had them.

"A white flag was raised on the Mairie, another on the château. In a few minutes two or three others on the ramparts. They went up spontaneously; no one authorized had ordered them up. The Generals were not near, ized had ordered them up. The Generals were not near, when one was found and informed, he did not order the what one was found and informed, he did not order the when one was found and informed, he did not order the when one was found and informed, he did not order the wind, the first of the said: "Let them; I cannot command this people to let themselves he nurdered." And forth-the said in the said: "Let them; I cannot command with the group of the said: "Let them; I cannot command with the flags down; when windered the hands do not not yet having cased, half an hour with, the firing on us not yet having cased, half an hour with, the firing on us not yet having cased, half an hour with, the firing on us not yet having cased, half an hour stoy of the lang and the circulation to ask for a truce. Finally, about in the authorization to ask for a truce. Finally, about in the authorization to ask for

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